

For the Union.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

Our readers—at least a portion of them—will probably recall that for some twenty years or more there had been a British journal called the *Albion* established in the city of New York, under the editorial auspices of Dr. Bartlett, an Englishman, and devoted principally to British interests. All, however, bear testimony that, though the *Albion* was British in head and heart, in taste, opinions, and prejudices, yet it has been uniformly conducted with the amenities of a scholar and the courtesy of a gentleman. It circulated extensively in the United States, and was patronized by many Americans who differed with it in political opinions and national bias. So perfectly unexceptionable was its course that we believe the *Albion* has scarcely ever been drawn into controversy with any of its contemporaries among the democratic journals of the United States. We may ascribe this abstinance from all irritating topics to prudential considerations; but, to whatever it might have been owing, let us be willing to do justice to the editor without inquiring into his motives.

Recently, however, Dr. Bartlett has removed to Boston, (a more congenial soil,) and changed the name of the *Albion* to that of the *Anglo-Saxon*. We shall here abstain from inquiring into his motives for ignoring the name of a journal of such established reputation, and leaving a circle of friends by whom he was highly estimated. It would not, perhaps, be difficult to surmise them, but we dare say they will occur to most of our readers, and that his patrons in Boston, who are reputed as good at "guessing," will be able to comprehend them.

In a late number of the *Anglo-Saxon* we notice the following somewhat remarkable announcement, which it gives with such a confident tone that we almost suspect Dr. Bartlett might refer to very high authority, if he chose:

"**DISAPPEARANCE IN REGARD TO THE REJECTION OF THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.**—It is time that the public mind was set right in regard to the real facts connected with this affair. It is supposed that the British government rejected the treaty on account of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States. This is a total error. On the contrary, the British government accepted all the amendments of the Senate, though with some reluctance, as may be supposed when their nature and bearing are properly looked at; but, such was the desire of her Majesty's ministers to settle the entire question in regard to Central America, that they unanimously resolved to waive all minor considerations for the sake of securing the great healing measure itself.

"But the difficulty of the case was here: The ratification of a previous treaty made between Great Britain and Honduras was not received, and the last article of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty had reference to that treaty. England ceded to Honduras the Bay Islands—Guanahani and the others of the group—upon condition that Honduras guarantee liberty, trial by jury, &c., to the people of those islands, and also engaged to make a provision for the Mosquito Indians. Upon these considerations England ceded, or was ready to cede, those islands, and also subsequently made the Dallas-Clarendon treaty with the United States. The conditions of the first treaty to a certain extent, carried themselves into the second, and the failure of the one involved the suspension of the other.

"We repeat, then, that the amendments of the Senate were not the cause of the present difficulty, as England accepted them all as fully as the Irishman did the thirty-nine articles.

"We will go a step further, and declare it as our belief that, should the ratification of the Honduras treaty come in now, Lord Napier would not hesitate one moment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over again to the American government.

"These facts our readers may rely on."

It would appear from this that the government and people of the United States have been as much mistaken in regard to the rejection of the amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty as they were in their interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Nay, what is still more remarkable, (if it is at all remarkable that such blunders should be mistaken), it seems the ministerial organ, the *London Morning Post*, has, if possible, still more mistaken in the motives assigned for the rejection of the amended treaty, and what is still more surprising, in supposing it was rejected at all.

"The British government," says the *Anglo-Saxon*, "accepted all the amendments."

The difficulty was not here. The ratification of a previous treaty with Honduras was not received, and the last article of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty had reference to that treaty.

"Now, we don't know to what extent the Irishman carried his acceptance, but if he was a Catholic we presume he rejected all the thirty-nine articles that did not square with his conscience, just as the British minister did, as we in the United States, taking their own word for it, presumed they had done—the amendments of the Senate. We are, doubtless, very dull, for really we cannot comprehend all this. The statement of the *Anglo-Saxon* looks to us for all the world like a *sen-squid*, and we must leave the matter to be settled between that paper and the *London Morning Post*. But the last paragraph is the most puzzling of all:

"We will go a step further, and declare it as our belief that, should the ratification of the Honduras treaty come in now, Lord Napier would not hesitate one moment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over again to the American government."

Does the *Anglo-Saxon* mean to say Lord Napier has authority to do so? If not, it is clear that his action would not bind his government, which has, according to its repeated organ, already rejected this very treaty. But the treaty with Honduras is the most extraordinary treaty after all—a sort of treaty by anticipation; it is reckoning chickens before they were hatched. It seems it had no being at the time it was made the basis of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. Yet, strange to say, the whole transaction turned on its tenor and effect, and the Dallas-Clarendon treaty depended altogether on a treaty which at that time had no existence. Again: we acknowledge ourselves lost in a fog of doubts and suspicions if it might be discourteous even to whisper to the winds.

But let us be frank and above-board. What does all this mean? Does the British government mean to keep the United States hanging like Mahomet's coffin, between Heaven and earth, in the halber of inextinguishable diplomacy? We have been negotiating with Great Britain ever since the revolution, and what have we got by it? Was it by negotiation that we obtained at least a practical abandonment, if not a renunciation of the right of search and impressment? We negotiated away a good portion of Oregon, and with it Vancouver's island, the commanding position of that region; we negotiated away the most important portion of our northeastern boundary; and we have been negotiating for the last twenty years on Central American affairs, and again we ask, what have we got by it? Nothing but the best of the argument. We have achieved two treaties, one of which has been evaded, the other (we beg the *Anglo-Saxon's* pardon) rejected; we have voluntarily put a ring in our own nose by consenting never on any future occasion, or under any circumstances, to make any accession of territory in Central America, either by purchase, cession, or conquest, and what have we got in return? Finally, we have by the last treaty virtually acknowledged the King of the Mosquitoes as an independent sovereign, and his enlightened subjects an independent nation, under the protection of Great Britain, which is exactly what we have been contesting for the last twenty years. This is what we have gained by negotiation.

In the mean time, what has Great Britain gained? All she wanted, at first for the present. She has maintained her hold on San Juan, and with it the command of the river; she has received what, in fact, is a recognition of her Mosquito protectorate on the part of the United States; the same with respect to the Belize; and, as the famous Honduras treaty is not yet ratified, and perhaps never will be, she still retains possession of the island of Roatan, the key to the Mosquito coast, and, like Gibraltar, the sentinel on the ramparts not only of this sea, but the Gulf of Mexico.

But this is not all she has gained by this interminable train of negotiations. She has, in the mean time, succeeded (with a little of our assistance) in alienating all these Central American States from the United States, and establishing a paramount influence in every one, except Nicaragua, which it seems is to be demembered for the special benefit of Costa Rica, her special protégé. We learn, from the able and intelligent work on Nicaragua by Mr. Squier, our first minister to Central America, that on his arrival in that State, and indeed anywhere else in the free confederated States of Central America, he was received by the people and their leaders, who were then liberal, with enthusiastic welcome, as the representative of the great "Republic of North," to which they looked up as a foster-mother, whose province and whose pleasure would be to protect them from foreign influence and internal treason. That gentleman negotiated treaties of unity with Nicaragua, Honduras and St. Salvador, which were sent into the Senate and never heard of afterwards. The mystery will be found disclosed in Mr. Squier's work, to which we refer the reader with a recommendation to read it attentively.

The next step in the progress of this interminable train of negotiations, which, "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along," was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was hailed by Nicaragua as the signal for the immediate restoration of San Juan to its rightful owner, and the abandonment of the fancy of "protection." The poor simple souls did not understand English quite as well as a certain noble lord, and were taken all aback when they found this treaty, instead of a relinquishment, was interpreted as a perpetual guarantee of the possession of San Juan and the protectorate of the Mosquitoes on the part of the United States.

In due time this was followed by what was known as "the tripartite convention" between the United States, Great Britain, and France, by which Nicaragua was to be demembered of one-third of her territory—that is, if she assented to this arrangement; if not, why then the three high contracting powers, of course, had nothing to do but bring her into subjection to the "higher-law" of civilization and philanthropy. It is true, this tripartite convention was never consummated. The egg grew rotten before it was hatched. But the fact of its being laid was well known, and Central America never learned that the foster-mother of these infant States had become a party in the dememberment of one of them. Is it any wonder that Nicaragua and her sister States have lost all confidence in the United States, all reliance on their friendship and good offices, and that, as in most other cases, disappointed hopes have been converted into aggravated disappointments that are sure to engender hatred, if not revenge? Is it to be wondered at that, in the mean time, Great Britain, after succeeding in producing a breach, has been equally successful in occupying the vacancy?

It seems to us that nothing can be plainer than that at this moment the influence, not to say the domination of Great Britain, everywhere enforced by ships-of-war, is paramount over a portion of this continent, of all others most important to the United States and the world. It is palpable everywhere; in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador, and, if not triumphant in Nicaragua, it is solely owing to Walker the "fillibuster," as the Times and its echoes call him. The projected dememberment of Nicaragua is part of the great scheme for subjecting Central America, and placing it in the power of Great Britain at any time to obstruct or prevent the transit of the United States across the isthmus. The organ of the British Premier has already suggested the superior claims of his protégé, Costa Rica, to the lion's share of the spoil. She is to possess the whole of the territory bordering one side of the river San Juan from the ocean to Lake Nicaragua; and Great Britain, representing King Samba, whose independence is recognised by the late defunct treaty, (which it would seem is about to be galvanized into life again), is to possess the other bank. Will not—ought not—the United States to protest against this arrangement, which will place the only route by water across the continent completely under the control of England, for that is the gist of the whole scheme? And what is to be the end of all these abortive negotiations? The United States will at last be compelled by absolute necessity to take and maintain possession of what they cannot possibly dispense with. The first duty of every government is to protect its citizens in the exercise of all their lawful privileges.

Such is a very brief summary of what the United States have gained by negotiating with Great Britain. Have they not had ample time to learn wisdom from experience? We believe the people begin to think we may as well take our own measures in future with regard to our foreign and domestic policy, (at least in what exclusively concerns ourselves), without asking the consent, or seeking the co-operation, of Great Britain. They cannot exactly see what business she has to be perpetually intermeddling with Central America, and we should not be surprised if some day or other they should take serious umbrage at such vexatious interference, which, whether so intended or not, is very much like sticking a thorn in their sides. They are becoming tired of negotiations that either end in nothing or in something directly in contradiction to what they intended, and they begin to distrust the sincerity of a minister who (at least whose reported organs) not only blow hot and cold with the same mouth, but in the same breath.

A RETIRED STATESMAN.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, June 4, 1857.

Among the most important political movements in this section may be mentioned the organization of "The King's County Democratic Association," having a large number of members. The first meeting was held at Swift's Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, and the attendance was unusually large. The metropolitan police bill was discussed at great length, and with much ability, by N. J. Rose and C. H. Brackett. Resolutions condemning the action taken by the commissioners and to stand by the municipal authorities were passed unanimously.

This organization will unquestionably do much good, and forward the interests of our party in a large degree. Within thirty days the court of appeals will decide the laws unconstitutional, and the black-republican commissioners will vanish from the field forever. Four or five days since the impression existed here that these functionaries were disposed to give up the war; but now it is believed that they intend to renew it with vigor, and to do their best towards disorganizing the police of the city, producing anarchy and misrule. The intelligent portion of our people view their career with abhorrence. Probably they will be brief.

The weather is delightful. Broadway is crowded with much of the beauty, and very many of the elite, of this great city. It is very gay.

The money market is easy, the supply of specie very great and still increasing; therefore, it is surprising that fashion and display should be everywhere? Fifty, sixty, seventy, and a hundred dollars now only purchase what is considered a third-rate dress for a lady, while thousands are frequently expended? The questions naturally arise, whether are we drifting? and when will this cease, if ever?

Angus A. Cannon passed through Baltimore on Wednesday with five hundred and forty-four Mormons, recently landed at Philadelphia by the packet ship *Westmoreland*, and will accompany them as far as St. Louis. Thence they will proceed to Utah. They will reach Iowa City in four days, and arrive at Florence about July 1.

Elder Crowley says he does not expect to lose more than fifty of the women during the journey. Considering their condition, it is doubtful whether the mortality can be so small. The males in the company are all first-class mechanics, we are informed, with a single exception.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that a minister residing and preaching in Waukegan county, of previously good moral character, recently stole some provisions near Ripon, Wisconsin. He gave, as his reason for his strange conduct, that he had been preaching, for which he had received nothing, until he was reduced to the necessity of taking the property of others.

Some of the Texas papers are agitating the question of partitioning of the State, and making four or five of it.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

One hears an immense deal about "legal tenders," said Lord Brougham upon one occasion; but upon my word I never heard of anything legal yet that was not very hard instead of tender.

An old gentleman from Illinois, one hundred and ten years of age, recently passed through New York on his way to the east end of Long Island, in search of evidence of having been a soldier in the revolutionary war, by which to establish his claim to a pension. He had walked the whole distance from his home, as he would not run the risk of shortening his life by riding on railroads, not even trusting himself in the cars in the city drawn by horse power.

The French in Algiers are sinking Artesian wells in the desert, which will be of great benefit. The Arabs are frantic with joy in seeing fertility at once restored to their grounds.

A letter from Florida, dated the 16th ult., says: "The spring in East Florida has been the most backward ever remembered. We had from two to three frosts each week during the month of April, and as a consequence the crops are very backward; but since the first of May the weather has been warm, and the corn and cotton have much improved, looking fair for a good crop if we can get rain. It is now becoming very dry and the old corn is beginning to suffer."

The "Knights Templars" and other chivalry of Richmond, Virginia, have had a tournament, and seventeen gallant spirits entered the lists with lance in rest and championing steel and flashing eye to fight the wrath of flowers! There were also a parade and a grand ball and a Queen of Love.

The mayor and port physician of Charleston, South Carolina, have given notice of the strictest enforcement of their quarantine regulations. After the first of June all vessels from ports south of the latitude of Savannah, where yellow fever either usually or occasionally prevails, will be required to remain at quarantine thirty days.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" asked a pupil of a well-known pugilist.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes that some of their ancient ointments, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Alhwick, still retain a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

Four hundred Chinese coolies were landed in Cuba on the 29th ult., from a vessel which lost twenty-six on the voyage.

Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has been lecturing in the South on the "Harmony of Creation." The *Cheraw Herald* says that "he has made good use of the hours snatched from the arduous labors of a southern statesman," and "that a mind so well stored with learning must soon give his impress upon the world."

The Chicago Tribune states that a man in that city undertook to kiss the wife of an Indian doctor, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. The husband, hearing of the matter, instituted a suit for slander, and the jury gave him a verdict of \$750.

It is stated that the freight receipts on the Petersburg and Richmond (Va.) railroad last week amounted to \$9,000, exceeding any previous week's receipts since the road was constructed.

LOCAL NEWS.

UNION FESTIVAL.—At a meeting of ladies, yesterday afternoon, (nine churches of five different denominations represented,) Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., was chosen chairman.

It was decided to hold a Union Festival for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Each church in the city is to have its own table on which to place any fancy articles, flowers, or refreshments for sale.

The following special committee was appointed to prepare and take charge of the supper table, which will have the substantial, as ham, biscuit, tea, coffee, &c.: Mrs. E. Tucker, Methodist denomination; Miss Lizzie Holmead, Episcopal; Mrs. W. J. Rhee, Baptist; Mrs. J. Denham, Presbyterian; Mrs. Wheat, Lutheran.

Messrs. Rhee, Young, and Lathrop were appointed a committee on a band of music, and Messrs. Magruder, Riehl, and Glenroy on amateur music.

Messrs. O. H. Ballantyne and Bradley were appointed a committee to arrange the hall.

The ladies will hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 6 o'clock, to hear the reports of committees, &c.

COURT OF CLAIMS, June 5, 1857.—Mr. Webb opened the argument for the claimant in the case of Robert S. Garrett. Mr. McPherson replied in behalf of the government. Mr. Webb concluded, and the case was submitted.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock, Monday morning.

The court, having gone through with the law docket, will take up the title docket on Monday. If, however, counsel in any case on the law docket which has been passed over should wish to take it up it will be heard.

The trial docket will be taken up and heard in order, commencing on Monday morning.

BUSINESS HOUSES.—A number of the merchants have given public notice that, in order to give their clerks recreation in the summer season, they will close their respective stores at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the arrangement to commence from the 5th inst.

PHILIP UMBERT, seventy-two years of age, was robbed of his coat and hat, and about twenty-eight dollars in money, recently, by two men on the road near Vanuise. He was on his way to Washington to obtain compensation for services rendered in the war of 1812.

"**PLOTTING.**"—There is reason to believe that some of this detestable crew were seriously, if not fatally, wounded by the fire of the marines on Monday, and that their friends took measures to conceal the gratifying fact.

SHREANE.—The New York Yagers left this city yesterday morning, expressing themselves highly gratified with their visit. During the previous night, they, with the section of Dodsworth's celebrated band which accompanied them, serenaded the President of the United States and also Captain Schwannman, Captain Peck, and other military-titled gentlemen.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Estler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Edward Cross, member elect from Arkansas; and Captain Creighton, commander of the navy-yard at Charleston, Massachusetts, are at Willards.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—By Wall & Barnard, yesterday afternoon, lot 17, in square 117, fronting 25 feet on M street north, between 19th and 20th streets west, at \$3 cents per foot, to W. Linking.

COURTESY DOLLARS. Trade of brass and moulded from the ordinary one-dollar gold piece, are in circulation in Petersburg, Virginia; and it would be well for our citizens to be on their guard against such bogus coin.

JOHN T. WELLS, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, died in this city yesterday of wounds received last Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Walker in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Gen. Walker arrived here this morning very unexpectedly. Only a few persons were ready to receive him. Col. Hayne, of this city, welcomed him to his native State. He denounces Vanuise and the New York press as the cause of Walker's defeat and the Costa Ricans. The responses of General Walker and Colonel Lockridge were, in substance, the same as those given in New Orleans.

Our Affairs with China.

New York, June 5.—A correspondence between three American firms at Canton, Commodore Armstrong, and Commissioner Parker is published in the *Post* this afternoon. The former asked the commodore to protect the local stations bearing the American flag, and the latter replied that the force at his disposal would not permit him to do so. The firms then forwarded the correspondence to the commissioner, with a protest against the latter's action, and requested that it be transmitted to the government at Washington. Mr. Parker accepted the request.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 2,500 bales, closing with a declining tendency. Flour is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Sugar is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Coffee is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Rice is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Oil is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Lard is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Tallow is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Hides are heavy—sales of \$100,000. Wool is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Leather is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Iron is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Steel is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Copper is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Brass is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Tin is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Zinc is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Lead is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Silver is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Gold is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Platinum is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Nickel is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Cobalt is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Manganese is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Potash is heavy—sales of \$100,000. Soda is heavy—sales of \$100,000. 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